



## **ANALISIS *STAKEHOLDER* PENGELOLAAN TAMAN BURU GUNUNG MASIGIT KAREUMBI, JAWA BARAT**

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### **INTISARI**

Taman Buru Gunung Masigit Kareumbi (TBGMK) merupakan kawasan konservasi yang memiliki fungsi multifungsi, meliputi perlindungan sistem penyangga kehidupan, pengawetan keanekaragaman hayati, serta pemanfaatan satwa buru secara terkendali. Karakteristik multifungsi tersebut menyebabkan pengelolaan TBGMK melibatkan berbagai *stakeholder* dengan kepentingan dan tingkat pengaruh yang beragam. Keberagaman *stakeholder* ini di satu sisi membuka peluang kolaborasi dalam pengelolaan kawasan, namun di sisi lain juga berpotensi menimbulkan berbagai permasalahan yang dapat menghambat efektivitas pengelolaan. Kondisi tersebut tercermin dari masih ditemukannya aktivitas perambahan kawasan, penebangan liar, serta perburuan tanpa izin. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan analisis *stakeholder* untuk memahami kepentingan, pengaruh, serta hubungan antar *stakeholder* yang terlibat dalam pengelolaan kawasan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi, wawancara mendalam (*in depth interview*), dan studi dokumentasi. Analisis data mengacu pada model Eden dan Ackermann (2011) melalui matriks kepentingan dan pengaruh *stakeholder*, serta matriks hubungan aktor menurut Reed et al. (2009).

Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi 12 *stakeholder* yang terlibat dalam pengelolaan TBGMK. Berdasarkan analisis kepentingan dan pengaruh, *stakeholder* terbagi ke dalam empat kategori. *Key player* terdiri dari BKSDA Jawa Barat, Wanadri, Pemerintah Desa Sindulang, dan Pemerintah Desa Pangeureunan. Kategori *subject* mencakup KTH Cempaka Mekar, KTH Pojok II, pengelola Wisata Pendakian Gunung Kerenceng, serta Perbakin. Sementara itu, Pemerintah Desa Dampit berperan sebagai *context setter*, dan kategori *crowd* diisi oleh Pemerintah Kecamatan Limbangan, Polsek Limbangan, serta Koramil 1107/Limbangan. Hubungan antar *stakeholder* di TBGMK didominasi hubungan koordinatif dan kolaboratif antara BKSDA Jawa Barat dan berbagai *stakeholder*, terutama Wanadri sebagai mitra utama. Namun, terdapat pula konflik, khususnya antara Wanadri dan KTH Cempaka Mekar terkait akses pemanfaatan kawasan, serta antara Pemerintah Desa Sindulang dan Karang Taruna Kampung Babakan Jambuaer dalam pengelolaan wisata Gunung Kerenceng.

**Kata Kunci:** Taman Buru, Analisis *Stakeholder*, Pengelolaan kawasan konservasi, Kualitatif, Matriks kepentingan dan pengaruh.

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## **STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS OF THE MANAGEMENT OF TAMAN BURU GUNUNG MASIGIT KAREUMBI, WEST JAVA**

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### ***ABSTRACT***

Taman Buru Gunung Masigit Kareumbi (TBGMK) is a conservation area with multifunctional roles, including the protection of life-support systems, the conservation of biodiversity, and the controlled utilization of game wildlife. These multifunctional characteristics require the management of TBGMK to involve various stakeholders with differing interests and levels of influence. While this diversity of stakeholders creates opportunities for collaboration in area management, it also has the potential to give rise to various problems that may hinder management effectiveness. This condition is reflected in the continued occurrence of area encroachment, illegal logging, and unauthorized hunting activities. Therefore, a stakeholder analysis is necessary to understand the influence, interests, and relationships among stakeholders involved in the management of the area.

This research employs a qualitative approach with data collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Data analysis refers to the stakeholder interest-influence matrix by Eden and Ackermann (2011) and actor relationship analysis based on Reed et al. (2009).

This study identifies 12 stakeholders involved in the management of Gunung Masigit Kareumbi Hunting Park (TBGMK). Based on the analysis of interest and influence, stakeholders are classified into four categories. The key players consist of the West Java BKSDA, Wanadri, the Sindulang Village Government, and the Pangeureunan Village Government. The subject category includes KTH Cempaka Mekar, KTH Pojok II, the management of Gunung Kerenceng Hiking Tourism, and Perbakin. Meanwhile, the Dampit Village Government acts as a context setter, and the crowd category comprises the Limbangan Sub-district Government, Limbangan Police Sector (Polsek Limbangan), and Koramil 1107/Limbangan. Stakeholder relationships in TBGMK are predominantly coordinative and collaborative, particularly between the West Java BKSDA and various stakeholders, with Wanadri serving as a key partner. However, conflicts are also evident, especially between Wanadri and KTH Cempaka Mekar regarding access to area utilization, as well as between the Sindulang Village Government and the Karang Taruna of Babakan Jambuaer Hamlet in the management of Gunung Kerenceng tourism.

*Keywords: Taman Buru, Stakeholder analysis, Conservation area management, Qualitative research, Interest influence matrix.*

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